THE LATEST NEWS

· MAGNETIC TELEGRAPI

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribun WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY BY INDIANS. Judge Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has inclosed to the Secretary of the Interior a letter from Mr. Robinson, Superintendent of Indians, giving information of the murder of the Rev. Merris Brangnier, a missionary to the Crow Indiane, by a party of Ocepapa Sioux. They excase the atrocity upon the pretense that General Harney had given them authority to kill any white can whom they should find settled in their country; but the murder was committed in the Craw conntry, and not in that of the Sinux. Moreover, Geo. larney's talk with them in 1856 referred to the apprehension of United States deserters, and not to the killing of settlers. Judge Greenwood recn mends that the Secretary of War be requested

'o the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1860. The receipts into the T ensury the first quarter of he present iscal year commencing with July, is short \$18,000,000; these during the present week, \$577,000; table et to deaft, \$4,193,000.

'o issue instructions to the Commandant of the

searest unlitary post to effect, if possible, the ar-

est and punishment of the murderers.

abject to deaft, \$4 193,000.

The number of troops soon to be sent to California and Texas, is neward of 1,000. Those for the former State go vis Is hmus.

Gen. Lace has returned from his Kentucky estate.

Gen. Late his return of from the Kentucky service.
The pictol, a valuable serie of the Washington family, taken by Capt. Cook from Col. Washington during the Harper's Ferry raid, has been returned to the atter by Thaddeus Hyatt, who recently received it from an unknown source.

The Nebraska Election.

OMARA, N. T., Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860. The election resures are all in, except these from Shorter and Saline Courties. Morton Democrat, has 55 majority for Delegate to Congress. The two countics to hear from will probably increase it to 150 or more. The Legislature stands: House-Republicans, 12; Democrats, 17. Council-Republicans, 6; Democrate, 6; in doubt, 1. The former reports giving Daily a majority are incorrect.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.
St. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, O.t. 18, 1860.
The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 6th inst. reached here to-night, 24 hours late. The news is unimportant San Francisco, Oct. 6, 1860.

San Francisco, Oct. 6, 1800.

The Peny Express with St. Louis dates to the Tist, strived at San Francisco on the 4th.

Two fires by ke out nearly significant using in San Francisco on the evening of the 4th. The first consumed wood in buildings in Drain Street, bit with Sanamento and California streets valed at \$5,000. The second ewept the wooden buildings from the consumption of the feet square, on the country of Briadway and Front streets, causing \$20,000 loss.

A fire in the town of Healdsburg, Sonora County, on the 3th destroyed property in the bosiness center, value.

the 2d, dest-eyed property in the basiness center, val-bed at \$19,000.

the dat \$19,000.

The Hawaian yacht Emma Roake, arrived on the 4th from Honolum via Victoria, beinging Prince Lot Kamehameha and party. Toey have since received considerable attention from the city and State functionaries. The presence of the Royal party, however, ex-

the more curiosity than practical interest.

Showere of rain f li throughout the State on the right of the 3d and 4th, indicasing an early approach of the rains season.

egon advices represent matters precisely as dispatched by the last express. There was a growing agreesion that no senatorial election would take place

appression that no senatorial election would take place with 88880h.

San Francisco. Oct. 6—Arr. 4th. ship Challenge, New-York, 5th. Alam. Beston: ship of an . Bort-ana: etc. stemer sholden Are, having it tow the stemer John L. Stephens. The sholden here the lith elt. 6. framm is wil require two months of a cost of \$20000. In Francis his John L. Stephens. The parameters by the Gorgen Are britted in good health, 20 days from Said the street of the ship Ganges. Valparaiso: bork Wavelet, Shugine, he clipper ships Francis and Challenge have been chartered, and take arroses of wheat and floor for Liverpool. The ship tompath has cleased for Frinco th, Eng., with 30,000 sacks of best and 55,00 feets Innber.

Come. Claim.—He dere of gives have shown an anxivity within the less few days at leading at this rates to which prices had advanced but the officings were hos free after the arrival of six as raited excepted from domestic Atlantic ports to be all carried by the stade, sac the effect has here, to nominally depress prices without sheet facting sales. Can fire size slow at 22(22): Coding of the table of the size size she to day, the No. I would be difficult to place at \$8. Sarries Terpentine she she its. Chapter are tabler flet. Wheaten times strady uncharged rate. Late as freels of tunning have been engaged feel freights.

From the Plains.

Browssville, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.
Capt. Gaines, with his surveying party, reached this by last evening. He has been engaged upon the Capt. Gaines, where the has been engaged upon ty last evening. He has been engaged upon tyers ment surveys west of the six principal meritors for the past two months. He reports a country os for the past two months. He reports a country os first the past two months. He reports a country of this sil and well watered, with a scarcity of this morning, the past trivial this morning. west upon the Little Blue River and its tributaries.

A large party of Pike's Peakers arrived this morning, and left on the beat. They brought a large amount, and report mining matters as favorable.

Later from Havana, New-Orleans, Thursday, Opt. 18, 1860. The Star of the West, from Havana 15th, arrived Sugar was quist, at 8] #8; reals f r No. 12. Stock,

0.600 b xes Freights martive. Exchange on Now rk, 21 9 4 per cent premium; on London, 14 w 11] Ve +zu-la advices of the 21st u't, state that in con-

requence of the Spenish Min's ar baving demanded pass-ports and left the country, all Spanish citizens were eaving. The difficulty relates to the refused to punish saving. The difficulty relates to the refusal to punish the murd-ters of certain Spanish of izone, and make in-ceanity therefor. The question was referred to Madeid for adjustment.

Trieste, from Rio Janeiro Aug. 25, has The street here.
Coffice was firm in consequence of naws from the Caited States. Sales of the week 56,000 bags. Exchange on London 261 o 261.
The stramship Moses Taylor sailed on the 24th for

The Arago Outward Bound. Cape Race, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.
The steambip Arago, from New-York 13th, nassed Cape Race at 7 o'clock this morning bound to South-imp'on and Havie, and was boarded by the news-yacht. All well on board.

Arrival of the Nova-Scotian.

The reamble Nova Scotian, from Liverpool 4th, via Leidenderry 5 h inst., passed here at 5 p. m. to-day, en reute to Quebec. News anti-spaced.

Flora Temple again a Winner. Warrerows, Thursday, Oct 18, 1800. Notwithstanding the bad condition of the track, the

n e between Flora Ten p'e and Pot hea came off here b i-n'arracen, resulting in favor of Flora. Time—2.23, 2.96 at d 2.25.

Fires.

Fires.

Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1869.

Six of Joy & Fristie's inchonces at Chrystal Lakawire destroyed by fire last tight. They contained 18 000 tuns of ice. Loss \$40 000; i sured for \$20 000.

Tolado, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1869.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fice broke out rear the head of Sammit street, in the bakery of M.C. Worte & Son, which constants rome cighteen buildings in the square bounded by Moure, Startal, and Petry streets, estrely clearing half the square. The buildings were mostly of wood. Loss, \$25,000 to \$25,000; about a third of which is covered by insurance.

Assembly Nomination. Almest. Thursday, Get 18, 1760. The Republicans of the Hild Assembly District nave

Caval Tolls. The Canal tolls for the second wiek in Oc ober are \$125,389 in 1859 they were \$64.369. The tolls from the opening to Or. 15 are \$2,282,085; date for same tine last year \$127.971.

tine last year, \$1,277,971. GRAND RALLY OF GERMAN REPUB LICANS.

SPEECHES OF DR. SOLGER AND CARL SCHURZ.

The largest German meeting ever assembled within doors in this city for any purpose was held last evening in the Cooper Institute. The hall was densely crowded in every part, every foct of standing room within the large hall being fully occupied. The speakers announced were Cail Schutz and Dr. R. Solger of Bosten, and the German papers in the morning had also stated that the famons Chris. Kribten, the hero of the German Democrats of the West, the Speaker of the Missonri House of Representatives, would meet Carl Schurz in political discussion, and this was supposed to be the arrangement until after moon, when Mr. Schurz received a note-from the German Democratic Committee sta ing that Mr Kribben had not received suffirent no i.e of the discussion to speak last night, but would be ready for the discussion on Saturday even-Everybeey who had read the papers knew that Mr. Schutz was to speak in Newark on Saturday; probably the Democratic Committee knew it also. The Hall was decorated with banners and flugs; some of the inscriptions were:

FREIR PRESSE. FREIR REDE.

n tole abeviengt dass das Recht stark macht, und in Urberzengung land uns beharrlich und nach besten im nurre Schnidigkeit ihun! Ann. Lancorn.

FREIR MARNER, FREIRS BODES.

Es tet vor allem zu wünschen dass alle Theile dietes geossen Stauten-benden im Ferrde und Kintracht mit einander leben? Duzu wollen wir Republikaner das Unsere beitragen. Ann. Liscots.

A large number of ladies were in the front scate, which had been reserved for them.

The meeting was called to order at 71 o'clock, and Dr. FRANCES LIEBER was elected President. Ontaking the chair, Dr. Liffers remidded the meeting of the fact that this was the anniversary of the great batcle of Lei zig. in which the Germans had come off victorious. He hoped to God that the result of the present great battle of Freedom would be as glorious to the German name as that of any strife in which German valor had triumphed.

Mr. Marionos then proposed the following gentle-

Mr. Marionon then proposed the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Fice Presidents—Ir G. Aigne. Theorers Bracklow, Ferdinal Development of the Renew British France, Julius Selft, Dr. Cerl Found glauten, Dr. Benry, Stopmann, Wm. C. Bryant, P. ter Cock, Charles A. Bairs. C. F. Detuned, Josep Bolichaulter, Abert Dong, Adispia Donai, Jacob Ebrick, James F. Fasso, Pl Tip Frankent eleast Gustav Furbs, Redopph Garrique, Wilhelm Charles, Cock Charles A. Berry, Breemen Gul as Elia F. Hall, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, Jecob C. Hefmann E. v. Jenisti, C. A. Jey, ette Kapp Fregar Ketchum, Cadard Kabbeschuch Dr. Ignay Kook, Dr. Hermann A. Koerner, Wilhelm Kepp, I. A. Knukel, Willes I. Leckler, Joseph Lutter stein, Edw. Lueder, George Marchael, Charles Marx, German Metternish, Louis Noundan, Gustav Forney, John P. Pupke, Louis Charles, Dr. August W. Burler, Edward Robinson, Jr. Heinrich von Schnict, Levis Schneiser, Christian Schwaftz, Heinrich von Scholen, Gustav Struer, George Ph. Struenann, Bayard Taylor, John H. Thornson, Thad, R. Wakeman, Dr. Sighamund Weiermann, August Weismann, Dr. Rang Heul.

Secretaries—S. Alexander, James Frant, Louis Blaki, Dr. Carl Smith, C. Laries Manna, Dr. Franz Heul.

Secretaries—S. Alexander, James Frant, Louis Blaki, Dr. Carl Frince, Peter Frank, John Ch. H. Gittermann, Leopold Guschell, H. Becking, Bruno Hofmann, J. W. Beckel, Theoder Killen, Carl Kniger, Dr. Permann Mahr, George Streiker, Louis Schneizer, Otto Speck, Adolph Werner, Bernhard Woser.

The gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Mr. FRANK then read a set of resolutions, diclar-ing that never were so noble candidates prescuted before as Lincoln and Hamiin, Morgan and Camptell; that it is the duty of the people to insure the rising of the stars and stripes once more as the emblem of liberty; that the Republican party, by its platform, bas proved that it is the only party of principle; that it gives special satisfaction to this meeting that the Republican party is in favor of protection to American Indurtry and land reform; that it is the only Concervative party, and by its triumph alone can the continusince of the Union be guaranteed; that the nameless party of M. zers. Breckurninge and Lace is morely fol-lowing in the footsteps of Calbonn and scheming to make the Federal Government subservient to the slave power; that in view of the three of disminent the city conservative power is to break down the slave power, because that is the only power which in say way endangers the Union; that the devine of Sovereignty has appring only from personal antition, and is unworthy of true statesmanship; that it does not propose to slive the question but to dodge it; that it propose to salve the queston to the dodge it; that it reiders the disensions between the North and the South permain in rollong as there is any national territory; that Dogglas, by recognizing the Dred Scott decision, has himself nullified the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and that he has not been able by maintaining that Slavery, though existing de jure in the Tortleries, could not exist de factor, without palling by maintaining that Stavery, though existing dejure in the Territories, could not exist de facto without police regulations in its favor; that we are especially pleased to see that in Pennsylvania and Otio the great majority of Germans have cost their votes in favor of freedom, that in the State of New-York the Germans will follow the patriotic example of these States, and will not kep behind their fellow-cuits as in the maintenance of Republican principles; that wheever loves Freedom and Eather's d. whoever is desirous of preserving the Union and of his ending the progress of mankind to a higher goal has no choice left but to vote for Lincoln and than lin, Morgan and Campbell.

The resolutions were adopted manipously.

The reschious were adopted unanimously.

Dr. Heiskold Solder of Boston was then intromed. He raid: That, as the public debats between Or. History Solicit of the public debats between Merger. Kribben and Schurz could not come off in consequence of the backing out of the Democrats, he would endeavor to refute a me of the arguments which he had understood Mr. Kribben made use of in addressing Democratic audiences. The principal of these arguments appeared to be that the Republicans were intent upon emancipating all the slaves, and bringing them into competition with the free laborers of the Northern States. Now, it was true enough that there Northern States. Now, it was true enough that there was to German whose head and heart were sound, but would be glad to see all the Slaves emancipated. but would be slad to see all the Slaves emancipated. But, on the other hard, there was no man in his senses who fancied that emancipation could ever be effected by any Governmental decree. That, if it should ever be effected, could be done only in the course of generations, and only by the harmonious concration of all rections of the country. And the very first thing to be accomplished was to impress the slaveholder's with the enviction that they could never succeed in nationalizing Slavery; that all threats of diemion could never shake the firm resolve of the North, to confine Slavery within the limits of the present slave States. Then, and then only, slaveholders might gridually be brought back to those views upon Slavery held by the founders of the Republic. This was all the Republican party cid new propose in regard to the Slavery question. But even supposing that the emancipation of all the slaves could now be effected, no one Slavery question. But even supposing that the eman-cipation of all the slaves could now be effected, no one would have to fear that the liberated slaves would cipation of all the slaves could now be effected, no che would have to fear that the liberated slaves would come to the Northern States to compete with free labor. All their sympathics and early associations would bind them to the country of their birth. Besides the precent shaveholders would want labor as much as they did now, and would of necessity hire their fir acr slaves as free laborers. The Domocrats, Dr. Solars continued, professed a great horror at the channingling of the different races. If they were earmed in that, why then did they labor so hard to introduce negroes as claves where they had not been before? Why, so far as the living together of the white and black races was a meaned the feenblicars might claim to be the Anti-Negro party with greater jostice than the Democrate, since the Republicars wasten to exclude the negro race from the growing States of the great West. As to amalgamation, in regard to which Democratic stamp speakers were saving the coarsest and viest things of Republicans, Mr. Solger would simply point to the great number of a dait res in the Son hera States, and leave it to the audience to kay in which party the respections of the great number of a dait res in the Son hera States, and leave it to the audience to kay in which party the to the great number of a disit sein the Son nera Sonta, and leave it to the audience to say in which party the p solical secology was been done to be backed for. It was, he gold, a very shallow kind of reasoning which, from the fact that the Republican party proposed to vindicate the rights of man even in the negro, would try to demonstrate that they were desiran of social intercourse with them. That que close and coching at all to do with the question of the rights protining to becomity. There were many white people with

all to do with the question of the rights pertaining to businity. There were many white people with whom he would never associate, a fill the would never deep from the rights of man. The speaker the el-lated upon the alleged "section of man of the Republi-can party. He showed that this object was beard only up in the man of calculations.

or Is up to the other destruction by the sixter war, of a free present free speech in the Such translates.

It was a burning shame to the republic that the Democratic early could thus publicly make a boast of the fact that in meanly one half of the States the rights socratily governated by the Coastitation were tramped upon. Scuthern disministiate might come to the Frie States and publicly proclain their transmable doctrives, yet no one would harm them—ne one would attempt to deprive them of their right of for speech. Why was it different in the State States? Became the existence of Sisvery rendered the preservation of civil literty an impossibility, because resultance of Sisvery. But hew the was such a state of things to be permitted to gif Supposing the Sisve Power should triumph, and accomplish what a person of the Democratic party had been driving at—the reopering of the African shave trade—would not, in another generation, the number of slaves be swelled to ten or the very millions? And would it then still be jossible to keep them in subjection? At Rome a wise statement had rejected the proposition that all bendamen chould were common uniforms, because, he said, they would by these means learn their own power. Yet the slaves in the Southern States were a uniform the institution, but by a further extension of Siavery, not by ascerting its divine origin, or by receiling as a damable largery every idea of a gradual extinction of the institution, but by a return to the principles upon which this Republic was founded, by maintaining the eternal right of humanity is all natural matters and threby depriving the eleveluder of all hope of ever receiving any conditions or resistance in perpetuiting the efficiency for all hope of ever receiving any conditions or assistance in perpetuiting the first him of humanity to all natural matters and threby depriving the eleveluder of all hope of ever receiving any conditions or assistance in perpetuiting the eleveluder of all hope of ever receiving any conditions who had made in the Seaste (May 16 1900), that by the principle the had obtained for Slavery more territory than slavehi It was a burning chame to the rapublic that the Damono insted Robert H. Pruys, Ex-Speaker of Assemthey are to deficient in common sense as not to under-stand what they read. And in truth, he said, the present contest is not only between Slavery and Free-der, but between barbari in a d civilization. The dere, but between tanbari in a d civilization. The adventes of the former may well dispense with resuma and legic. The spenker proceeded to give a snowing bistory of the manifold variations which the great principle has been subjected to by its inventer, briefly explaining the position fair. Dougles had held in 1853, and the terfore coarges through which he had work of

> mere to the gesterner, who, on taking the string, was greated with a temendous exthurst of exthusisem.
>
> Mr. Schunz commenced by saying that in consequence of the debate with Mr. Kithen ret coming off, he felt inclined to take the resolutions of the Democratic meeting two days previous as the text of his speech. The first of these maintained that the Damocrate are all metals of the Fathers. are the form of these maintains that the Democratic party will unfuld the principles of the Fathers.
>
> Mr. Schinz refuted this proposition by a reference to the Jeff-trouben ordinarce and to the anti-Slavery dicker ions of Jefferson and Madison, and to the condition and prospects of Stavery in their times. Hyproceeded to show that the Democratic party had all dition and prespects of Slavery in their times. He preceded to show that the Democratic party had all along been enceavoring to reverse the policy of the Fathers in relation to Slavery, and that in the respect there was no real difference between Mr. Breckieridge and Yr. Davidse. Mr. Douglas, in conceding the right of slavebolders to carry their slaves into the Termeries without local laws, could only do so by assuming that the Certifution surction of Slavery, the only difference between Douglas and Breckinridge was their that Breckinridge operly said what he did white Deuglas didn't without saying so. Breckinridge was for Slavery and Douglas against Freedom. Referring then to the charge of Mr. Kribben that the present Republican was the old Federalist party, he proved that all the essential principles of the old Federalist party, and that Mr. Douglas his self had altempted to revive the Alica and Section Law, the most hateful of all the measures of the Federalist party. It was said that the Republicans had stolen the Democratic principles that the Domocrate had none left. Referring to the wording of the third resolution of the Democratic meeting, in which the Republicans were called the "so-called Republican who, during the Hungarian war, in his report stated that the bandit Gen. Bem had been see andactors as to fire more the Imperial troops with a "so called canthat the bandit Gen. Bem had been so andacious as to that the bands Gen. Bem had been so andactous as to fire upon the Imperial troops with a "so called can-ten." [Laughter.] Now, the Austrians ran away from the so-called Genhou, and so would the Democrate from the so-called Republican party on the 6th of No-vember. [Continued laughter and appleaue.] Mr. Scharz then proceeded to handle the Popular Severightly destrine, maintaining that the Republican party solutioned the only the popular towersighty. He next referred to the charge of the Republican party en-deavoring to establish neare councily. He ask of who

next referred to the charge of the Reposit and Party deavoring to establish negro equality. He ack do who it was that stood so low in the totals of civilization that they were afraid the negroes would rise succeive to them? This German Democratic needing had also attempted to present the Homestead bill as a Doub ratio measure. He showed from the records of Congression it was the Democratic party which having the power for ten years in the Government had no form a genement in which to pass its Horistead bill.
He went on to show that the Democratic raity ceriving its main strength from the South could not favor the Homestead bill, which was regulate the interrests of the South. You can easily controlled the that the Southern agricultural system expenditures with the Homestead bill. does his own farm work, and cannot probably to more than 100 acres; but the Southern plantation eye tens requires large suggestions of land, on white enough can be raised for the laborers and also a surplu enough can be raised for the laborers and also a surplus for the owner. Slavery is costly, it uses no machinery: it is in the same state of development that free labor was in six hundred years ago. It requires very large plantations. In the South there are whole counties where the plantations cover thousands of acress each. Now, what would be the working of the Homsstead bill upon Savery I. Why, it cause up the country into a great number of small farms of 160 acres and no note. The slaveholder cannot get the thousands of acres which are necessary to the successful presention. serve which are necessary to the successful protecution of his system of labor. Under the Homestend bill had of his system of labor. Under the Homeste at bilt he can get only 160 acres, and he cannot buy of Government, became the Homestead bilt allows no Government hard to be sold. He can get it only from settlers, and these are not allowed to sell until they have occupied their farms for five years. The South clearly restart the Homestead bill will drive Shavery out of the Territories and so they never have voted for it, and they never will.

Mr. Schurz then made some remarks upon Know-Mr. Schurz then made some remarks upon Know-Nothingham. He was arterished that the German Democrats had found no room in the recolutions for a single word in regard to a subject on which they had always previously said so much—Know-Nothingham. The feeling which had produced it was natural, and if not to be justified or excused, could at least be explained by the service position which foreign-born Democrats had so long sustained. Was it stage that when Americans and how foreign-born citizens aided in destroying the fundamental pronciples of this Republic, they thought them incapable of exercising the rights of freeman? It was no more actorishing than tent the Democrats It was no mire actabiling than that the Democrats had professed friendship for foreign-born citizens so long as in them they found abject tools for their base schemes. If Germans wented to destroy Know-Nothschemes. If Germans wented to destroy Know-Noth-ir gism, they should strike at its causes; they should prove by treir votes that they fully understood the institutions of this country, and executed the right of suffrage with the foll crossionsness of the responsibil-ity pertaining to it. American hearts would then beat in here only whin the hearts of freedom-loving Germans, so long as Germans were true to the institute of their nationality. Of how little value the professions of friendship by the Democrats were to the Germans was leaver to the Germans had shown, for now, when a majority of the Germans had come over to the Republicans, American Democrats were rewiling them in the most approved Know-Nothity style. The Democrats had been friends of the accepted citizens so long as they found them useful tools; they had also divers the contract of the cont they had then given them the right to vote, not once only but three or four times at each election. But now it was different, and the time seemed to be at had when Know-Nothingism would find its fitting recting place in the bosom of the Denocratic party. American Democrats seemed in the prest influence which the Gormans had gained in the Republican party, and proceeding for of the the great influence which the Garmans had gained in the Republican party, and were making fun of the Dutch plants in the Chicago platform. Whatever in fluer or they really had they owed it simply to the fact that the American Republicans show that they had en-tered it from principle, and would remain in it only so-lorg as it should be true to its principles. He seaked the German Democrats whether they had at any time entired any influence on the Democratic policy, or excited any influence on the Democratic policy, or whether any National Democratic platform ever conin ed any Datah clarks. In conclusion, he reminded his hearers that from

In conclusion, he reminded his heavers that from whatever moive they came to this country, whether as wides or to bester their condition, they all easne in the expectation of seeing the duanty of Free Labor vincinates. Could they do suithing to descript the very hope which brought them unter. Was it possible that the role of the great nation whose monaments were maked on all the great battle-fields of thought could indicate orders and the great hattle-fields of thought could indicate the country of all the contrast of the great darkets of role in their the question of all the great darkets of the distance of the country of the c The different forme in which the question of read in these epi for de embasics. The great decides the first horizone mat, we make a lie indicated the first horizone mat, we make a lie indicated the first horizone mat, we make a lie indicated the first horizone materials and her bed isolated. The frequency of splittings should dead in her bed isolated.

The frequency of splittings should dead in her bed isolated.

Farherland Many of those ware took part in the fievelution of ISIS hed and misgiving states the capability of the German people to vincing and seat on its freedom. Even at the present time there were many is freedern. Even at the present time there were many despairing of the ability to stase t end materials to liberty. Let the German in America show that if Germany lined was kept down by the bayone. To describe, the German mind at less was capture of mideratending and presenting the highest ide I of Freedom, and that where Germans found Freedom they have how to appreciate it and to gravific The Precident had mentioned the great battle of Lepsic, but the great battle to be fought on the 6th of November would be of far creat reincontained in showing the her would be of far creat r importance in showing the ber would be of far great r importance in showing the spirit of Freedom pervading the German hear. In conclusion, he said be had not been very intent this evering upon inducing German Democrate to swell the ranks of the Republicans, since their votes were not necessary to accuse the triumph of Freedom. The necessary to accure the triumph of Freedom. The
Republicans need ask no votes from these few Garmans who still remained Democrats. They had simply
to put the alternative to them on the fit of November,
whether they would triumph fighting for Freedom or
be conquered as the mercen rice of Slavery.

The mrst cuth satisface are of the campuiga followed.
The entire audience rose with one accord and 3 000
to make the satisface and waving their hats in

men were at once shouting and waving their hats in

henor of the Orster of Freedom.

The mesting immediately adjourned.

PERSONAL.

-The correspondent at Cleveland who desires us to publish the pertrait of Abraham Lincoln along with that of James W. Gerard, e.q., "Adonis of the New-York Bar," is respectfully advised to apply to the ilinstrated periodicals. We desire it, however, to be distinctly understood that we do not refuse the reques because we fear that Honest Abe would suffer from comparison of his personal charms with those of the dis inpuished courselor.

-It is officially announced that the Rev. Father Mc-Clellan, for many years the pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration in this city, has resigned his pastership, and will proceed in a few days to Paris, to enter on his neviciste previous to joining the order of Jesuits.

-Mr. Park Berjamin is not living in the country as has been reported, but still resides in this city." -It was Dr. O. W. Holmes, and not Mr. Longfel-

low, who wrote the song sung by the school children of Boston at the Musical Festival in honor of the Prince of Wales. and the terious charges torough which he and work of binred to the very opposite politica. Having spoken three quarters of an hour, Mr. Selger was interruped by cells for Mr. Selger, and immediately yielded the floor to this gentleman, who, on taking the stand, was

-The state of nervous terror and excitement in which the people of the South perpetually live is well illustrated by the following extract from The Oxford (N. C.) Leisure Hour:

"On Monday evening of last week the usual aniat of Oxford was remewhat disturbed by the ann unce-ment that a little negro, apparently some eight or ton years old, had been taken at Kittrell's Springs, and brought here to jail, on account of some startling dis-closures he had made to several persons at the Springs. He represented himself as having been born in the woods, and stated that he had passed bis life in a cave which was inhabited by three runaways. He said his mother belonged to Seth Ward of Franklia County. that see also formerly lived in the cave, but had been caught and taken to her master. He described the cave very minutely, and also the habits and mode of life of its inmates. The amountement that a den of runaways existed in Granville, sreated some exciterunning existed in Granville, are atted some exertement among our citizens, and on Tuesday morning Dr. S. A. Williams, A. F. Spencer, W. H. Paschal, and James M. Wood, e-qus., cetermined to go in purent of the fugitives. Accordingly, armed with double-burreled gans and other necessary weapons and accompanied by the little negro, who had promised to point out the whereabouts of the rendezvous, the four above named ger llemen started on the hazardous expedition. cut the whereabouts of the rendezions the four above named get themen started on the hazardous expedition. About duck they returned, and a blanker looking set was never seen. They had been most agregiously sold. The plausible tale of the negro turned out to be sheer

MILLTARY MATTERS.-The Fall inspection, review and parade of the 7th Regiment National Guard, under command of Col. Lefferts, and the 71st Regiment, under command of Cot. Veeburg, took place at Hamilton Square yesterday, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. Both Regiments presented full ranks, and were duly inspected by the Brigade Inspector, who highly commended the appearance of the men and their general conformity in the matter of accounterments, &c., to the requirements of the statute law.

After the inspection, the Regiments, under the command of their respective Colonels, went through a variety of field mansuvres with such precision as to elicit rapturens applause from the spectators. The 7th Regiment inspected 950 men, and the 71st, 680. About 4 o'cleck the Regiments left the square and proceeded, by the care of the Trird-Avenue Railroad, to Trirty-seventh street, where they formed into column and marched through the Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, Bron Iway, Grand and other streets to their re-

spective armories. Although it was quite derk when the regiments parted down Broadway, slightly in advance of each ther, they nevertheless commanded considerable attention, and the thoroughfare on either side was lined with people, who loudly applanded the soldiers as they

filed by, rank after mak. The Government property on Badloe's Island, recently used by the Fifth Regiment, under command Col. Schwarzwaelder, during their week of garrison duty, was yesterday, with appropriate ceremony, again transferred to the United States authorities. A company of military men, among whom were Col. Schwarzwaelder, Maj. Burger, several of the Captains and Lieutenants of the Fifth Regiment, together with a number of officers of the Sixth, Eleventh, Fourth and First Regiments, proceeded yesterday morning to Governor's Island by steamboat, and thence were accompanied to Bed'oe's Island by Maj. Holmer. Adj. Webb, Lieuts, Sinclair, Thomas, Reynolds, Haskell, at d other United States army officers.

Col. Schwarzwaeld r, in a few appropriate remarks, transferred the property into the hands of the United States officers; after which, on behalf of his regiment, he presented Lientenant Sinclair with a testimonial of their friendship and respect. It consisted of a very handsome sword, with such and other proper accounter ments, and two scabbards -cne of the ordinary regulation pattern, inscribed "Presented to Licat W. Sinair by the officers of the 5 h Regiment N. Y. S. M ; and the other a gilt one, bearing the inscription, " Presented to Lieut W. Sinclair, U. S. A , by the officers of the 5th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., as a token of respect for his services as instructor at Bedl e's Island, Octo-

After this ceremony, the militia officers returned with the officers of the regular army to Governor's Island, a d thence to the city.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS. -At a meeting of the Board of Engineers and Representatives of the New York Fire Department, held last night at Firemen's Ball, in Mercer street, Mr. John Wiley of Engin-Company No. 11, George T. Alker of Engine Compa ny No. 28, and James Leonard of Engine Company No. Il, were nominated as candidates to fill the vacancy in the department, caused by the resignation of Assistant Engineer John A Creigier.

A recolution was adopted that the election to fill said

vacancy be held on the 21th day of October, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock p. m., and that the return be handed in at the Chief's Office on the following day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. The Chairman appointed as Inspectors Peter Master-

son, R. McManus, and A. C. D'Ogilvie.

Indiana.-The Indianapolis Journal has the returns of Indiana atomt complete. Tan totals now stand: Hondricks, 12,969; Lane, 22,791; majority for Republican candidate, 9,832. This is about correct.

Onto. - Official returns have been received from 68 counties, leaving 20 counties to be heard from. Estimating these with the returns of last year, the Republican inspirity will be between 12 000 and 13,000.

- John Wiltere Lee, editor of The Wide-Arroke will speak to-right at Fitch's Hall, at Rockland Labe by invitation of Republicana of Rockland Co.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

From Our Own Reporter.

Bostos, Oct. 18, 1850. The events of the Prince's visit to Albany were undistingui-had by any special importance. There was a reye inton of the same public scenes at the landing and at the departure as those which have attended his coming and going at a score of other cities. The crowds were large, and not too turbulent and the police arrargements were excellently fulfilled. On the evening of his arrival he visited the capitol, and dired with the Governor of the State. Otherwise his acjourn was without an incident. Early Wednesday morning he started in a special train, and pausing briefly on the way at Springfield and Worcester, where

fittle demonstrations were spring upon him, arrived at the place designated for his disembarkation—a railway station called Cottage Farm, about three miles out of the city-just before 4 o'clock. There the assemblage of specialors was not very numerous, and the number of lad es was probably larger than that of gentlemen. The Prince was corolally received by Mayor Lincoln, and a few citizens of especial foreign proclivities. A precession was formed, with proper escore of police and military, and, in open carriages, the royal party were introduced through the subarbs to the southern part of the city. The Prince and Lord Lyons rods with Mayor Lincoln in the first carriage. The Duke of New castle sat with Mr. Edward Everstt, and Earl St. President. Mr. Superistendent Phillips had the ganeral management of the conveyance of the Prince and
suits from Washington to Longwood.

At Longwood the city authorities received the Prince.
Mayor Lincoln entered the saloon car, and being at
once receptized by the Prince, his Royal Highness
came quickly toward, and extending his band to
he Mayor greeted him with the wirmth of an old
riend. The two had previously met in Halifax. The
Prince left the car on the arm of Mayor Lincolo, and
after the presentation of Mr. Everett, Mr. Winthrop,
and others, he walked down the platform and took a
look at his locemetive name, which had brought him
esfely and rapidly over the read, and expressed his admiration of its appearance.

The Prince and suite, the Committee of the City
Government and others, then ascended the steps and
took carriages in waiting for them. The procession
reached the Revere House at 5½ o'clock, and the Prince
passed at once to his apartments. The crowd was very
great, and the decoratiors along the line of march
were exceedingly tasteful.

The rooms on the floors of the west wing of the Revere House have been divided off from the remainder
of the hotel by a partition, and will be devoted entirely
to the use of the Prince of Wales at d his soite. These Germans with his friend, Mr. Robert C. Winthrop. As the procession entered the city, the street crow is became suddenly larger and apparently more enthusinetic in greeting than in Roxbury. The balcovies and windows of houses on all sides were filled with ladies, in much the same manner as at New-York, on the reception day, although of course the demonstration here was more limited and less imposing. The heartiness of the public welcome, however, was equally great, and the arrangements for the speedy and comfortable progress of the visitors through the city were, on the whole, better. The Revers House was reached before dark, and, after appearing upon the balcony to bow sekrowledgments to the crowd, which in Bowdoin Square was greater than at any other place, the Priace

this morning. For to day, military reviews and various social entertainments are announced. The attitude of Boston, so far as the Royal visit is concerned, is that of answerving dignity. There is a general conrecounters of having done a good thing. Self-gratulations rustle everywhere, like the leaves on the wall at the Common. It is beyord a doubt that Boaton, with its excellent police discipline, the fastidious decorum of its citiseus, and the various other popular virtues which here find their natural home, succeeded in offering a worthist welcome to the royal guest, and probably in creating a vastly more agreeable impression upon all who accom panied him, than any other American city has yet been equal to; but it does seem that Bost in might very well moderate i a raptures over a display which surely cannot be uncommon here, since its chief element was simple good behavior. You should hear the withering things that are said about other and inferior cities such as New-York, and the bitter contrasts that are drawn between the treatment of the Royal party there and here. As echoing on all sides catting reproaches and taunts, balf in triumph and balf in disdain, resound crisply and acutely and severely-for Boston has it in her to be crisp and acu'e, and severe, in time of need-the strangers from other and inferior cities are touched with grief, and hang heads of poigeant abame. It is really a little intospitable of Boston, but since this is an occasion upon which all courteries should be directed to the Prince and his companions, and since nothing seems to be left undone for their comfort and cheer, let us not complain if, in its gleeful elation, Boston is for a while forgetful of the feelings of those who do not share the privileges of its citizenship.

withdrew from public eight, and was no more seen

during the evening. The multi-ude dispersed quietly,

and lefs the guests free from clamorous attention unti-

In one respect, which ought not to be overlooked the recollections of Boston will differ from those of other cities. The ordinary methods of reception has long been exhausted. Military displays and become stale. Civic demonstrations, with addresses solemn levees, as d such flagrant violations of hospitality, had lest all their charm, if they ever possessed any. Popular outbur tings and mass-welcomings had been pushed to the ultimate degree of effect in New York, What, then, could Boston do to be unique? What but follow the natural course of her genius, and gladden the Prince with an invellectual reception? And to, an intellectual reception he has bad - not formal, after the manner of orations committed to memory, and recited in any of the halls of learning with which this city is filled, but a natural, eary, demenstrative, a sort of popular newspaper cruption of intellect, as it were. It is the first time that he Prince has been so liberally greeted in the way of peetry and history and general ern-As le entered the city, an avalanche of rhyme fell upon him, and wherever he has moved, his pathway has been adorned with the stateliest evidences of complete historical learning and wit, and elegant literary accomplishments are thrust upon him from every side. It is a good thing to have the royal visit terminate in the midst of such a triumphant evidence of the mental endowments of New-England, and when it is considered that to this intellectual demonst ation the satisfactions of a sumptuous and admirably contrived series of popular entertainmerta are superadded it really reems that the Bostoniana must, as her civicens, desire, stand alone, to be remembered with especial approval.

HIS PROGRESS FROM ALBANY AND ENTREE INTO BOSTON.

We condered the claborate reports of The Boston our nal of Thursday morning:

The Price and substock passage in a special train over the Western Railread. The train consisted of the grand sulcon ear fitted up expressly for his accommodation by Mr. Gray, the Superintendent of the road, another presenger car for the use of the attendants upon the Prince, members of the press, and officers of the road, and a bagazane car.

The car which the Prince and suits occupied, or the

The car which the Prince and suits occupied, or the principal room thereof rather, was this hed and furnished very much in the manner of a first class drawing-room, only more elegantly. Over the entrance two small American flags were festioned. On either side were costly and megotificent sofas and chairs. Midway of the room was a stationary center-table, upon which were some dricking themsils, which are really marvels of beauty. The res was composed of a large writer a double-cased pitcher, and a half-dezen goblets, all of salid either, and the latter lined with gold. The saloon was rightly carpeted, and all the fixtures—lamps and the like—were of a sort to accord well with the furniture beginner mentioned. The rear of the car was provided with a wash-room, supplied with water from some servet source; an office, provided with a desk, &c. and other conveniences. The second car was fitted up in like wanner—a little less gorgeous. with a desk, &c., and other conveniences. In second car was fitted up in like manner—a little less gorganistly perhaps. The whole arrangement reflects greatered upon Mr. Gray and the mechanics who acted under his direction.

The train was drawn by the locometive "A Gilmore," which was finely decorated with English and American flags and attenuers. The engine was in charge of Mr. William E. Granger, engineer. Mr. that the less that the the control of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the c

charge of Mr. William E. Granger, engineer. Mr. Chapin, the President, and Mr. Gray, the Superintendent, secompanied the train, and Mr. James Parker was the Conductor. By the arrangement of a special time table for the occasion, the train was run through from Albahy to Boston without the singlisest detention. The beggage-car contained the traveling baggage of the Prince and its party, and such mercantage of their visit to different places as the Prince has seconted. The car was helf filled with trombs hat boxes and cause, sill bearing the initials "H.R.H." Among the baggage were geveral bundles of cause from Mount Vertical and chewhere, and in charge of the attendants was a box containing several turdes, which were obtained at Dwight, Hi., where the Prince stopped on his hunting tour. These have been carefully preserved, and will be taken to England and added to the Royal Zeological collection.

Along the entire line the Prince was saluted with cannon or charged as the train flow by, and whenever

estnen or chiered as the train flew by, and whenever a stopping-place was resched, he appeared on the platarm of the ear to acknowledge the welcome given him At Springfield, Cole Newell A. Thompson and H of the staff of Gov. Banks, commissioned by his Excellency to extend to the Prince a welcome on reliaf of the State, were in waiting to discharge their pleasant duties.

In activately upon the arrival of the train, they stepped on board, and entering the salcon of the Prince, Col. Thompson presented the joint card of himself and Col. Sargent, and also a hours of introduction from Gov. C.l. Sargell, and also a h. "of of introduction from Gov. Barks to Lord Lyons. The latter received the comprision, and the Prince of Wales, upon reducing the saloco, approached Col. Thomps." In and, at the same time giarcing slyly at the Duke of N. wessile, as if to be secured that his welcome was approx. "I by his Menter. Col. Thompson discharged his formal daty in an easy and gentlemanly manner, and a lively co. "Yorsation at once arrang up.

easy and generally manner, and a lively conversa-tion at once sprang up.

The Governor's Aids were established in the car of the Prince during the remainder of the trip.

By the excellent arrangement of the car occupied of the Prince, he was enabled to take dinner while the train was in motion. The attendants were making preparations to spread a collation when the train en-

breinhaldes to sprengfield, and soon after the cara were under way again the Prince and suite and his gueste sat down to a lunch of cold ham and tongue, and weedcock. The Prince designated the places for the guests, seating the Mirqu's Lonsada opposite to himself, Col. Lawrence on his right, and the gentlemen of his cite at their respective places.

self, Col. Lawrence on his right, and the gentlemen of his suite at their respective places.

A sylendid new car was added to the royal train at Workester, and contained the Board of D rectors of the Boaton and Workester Railroad. The car was fitted up with costly velvet uphalatery and carpets, and an apprepriate device in tapestry was thrown upon the airle, consisting of two beautiful rugs, one bearing a figure of the American eagle, and the other the British ion. The train was in charge of Conductor Waller of the New York steamboat line, and Mr. Twitchell, the President. Mr. Superirtendent Phillips had the general management of the conveyance of the Prince and suits from Washington to Longwood.

vere House have been divided off from the remainder of the hotel by a partition, and will be devoted entirely to the use of the Prince of Wales and his suite. These rooms were opened verterday morning, and wore inspected by a very large General Committee. The ladies parlor, on the right of the hall, has been supplied with new silk and damask-covered furniture, in green, gold, and wood colors, and with new and gorgeons draperly. A Chickerings grand piano has also been placed in the room, and the walls have been hung with several beautiful landscape paintings. This apartment will be used as a reception-room. On the opposite side of the hall, and entered from the-reception room by an entry, is the daing room, ordinarily the ladies parlor. This apartment, too, has been most sumptuously furnished. The tables are laden with the most elegant dining set ever placed in a Boston dining-room. The walls of this room are also ornamented with paintings specially provided for this occasion only; among them a bull's head by Hinckley. In the rear of this room is a series of parlors which will be used by the parly for various purposes. Over these rooms are the private parlor and sleeping rooms for his retinae. The private parlor is directly ever the dining-room. It is supplied with entirely new furniture, including a plano, and the walls are ornametted with several palatings. The sleeping-room, which is located in the rear of the parlor, and opens out of it, is that commonly known as the Bridal Chamber, and it has been furnished most he reeping-room, which is that commonly known as he Bridal Chamber, and it has been farnished most the Bridal Chamber, and it has been farnished most gorgeonsly. Among the pictures upon the walls are two which attract special attention; one of the Queen, and the second a colored photograph of the Prince of Wales. Dressing-rooms are connected with both the parlor and chamber. Upon the opposite side of the hall, and also in the rear of the royal chamber, are sleeping apartment—come of which have been newly furnished—for the members of the Prince's entire. These rooms have been fitted up under the direction of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Brigham, upon whose tasts and skill they confer unlimited credit.

The movements of the Prince to-day will be as fol-

The movements of the Prince to-day will be as fol-Owe:
During the morning he will be left free to himself, and will remain at his rooms or amuse himself by look-

ng about the city, as may best suit his convenience and At I o'clock he will attend the grand mili ary review At 1 o clock he will altered the grand minery review which will be had on the Parade Ground on Boston Common. At 12½ o'clock, Col. Reed of the Governor's staff will wait upon the Prince at the Revere House, and accompany him to the State House, where he will be received by Gov. Banks, and after stopping a few minutes, the reviewing party will mount, and, under escert of the Cadets and Lancers proceed to the Com-

mon.

The Prince of Wales will appear at the review to-day The Prince of Wales will appear at the review to day recutive upon the "Black Prince," owned by Col. T. B. Lawre cc. The equipments, which have been manufactured expressly for his use by James J. Reed, No. 15 Tremont row, are of the richest and most gorgeon style. The saddle is of quitted backskin, covered with blue silk velvet and bound with gold. The but sings are also of blue silk velvet, faced with gold lace, edged with heavy gill fringe and heading; each corner of the housing bears the crest of his Reyal Highness in gold. The holsters are of blue velvet faced with sile with the contract of the con with gold lace, edged with frin the ecckets tipped with gold. velvet bound with gold, with the ecckets tipped with gold. The breastpla's is of velvet bound with gold, with gold mertingale rings, and a center piece on which is the gold creat of tus Prince. The bridle is of patent lauther, with gold buckles; rear and front band of blue velvet, edged with gold fringe. Resettes of velvet, edged with gold, and bearing the creat of the Prince, are placed on either sides and examine processes. The blue side, and a similar rosette is on the center. The bits are of gold, of the military pattern, and the bosses on them are of gold, with a creet in the center. The whole forming the mest splendid set of horse equipments over the bits also.

oming the mest splendid set of horse equipment over sen in this city.

The equipments for Msj. Gen. Bruce are the same as the Prince, except that the crest and fringe are

left cff.

After a collation and levee at the State House, the Governor and Prince, with their suites, will take carriages and proceed to the Musical Festival at Music Hall, where they will listen to the singing of 1,200 This testival will occur one hour, and at its children. This festival will occurs one hour, and atits close the Prix or will return to the Revere House to pre-pare for the Grand Bail in the avening, which will done the festivities of the day.

[By Telegraph.]

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1860.

The weather is delightful, and the demonstrations in monor of the Prince are elaborate and imposing. Pabic buildings are decorated and the streets thronged. About 3 000 men, including artillery, cavalry, and infactive, are now being reviewed on the Common by Gov. Barks, the Prince, and a numerous and brilliant stall. Ralph Farman was introduced to the Prince this orning. The interview was quite interesting.
After the review on the Common the military force

After the review on the Common the military force marched through several of the principal streets, the Prince and suite, the Governor, and others occupying carriages. This display was the most imposins ever seen in New-England, and was witnessed by tens of thousands. A collation followed at the State-House, given by Gov. Banks, at which there was a social and entirely informal interchange of good feeling. At about 5 o'clock the Prince and suits were excerted to the Music Hall, where he was welcomed by twelve hundred etheol endidren. The exercises consisted principally of singing, and seemed to afford the distinguished viritors much gratification. The festivides of the day wound up with a grand ball at the Academy of Music.

of Music.

The fleg-ship Nile and steamer Styx arrived at Portlard this merning.

PORTLAND, Me, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1869.

A grand ball was given last night by our civizens to the Commodore and Officers of the Boyal squadron at the City Hell, and was the greatest affair of the kind ever given in this city. Six hundred persons were present, the elite of our citizens, and the English Officers were in full uniform. The hall was splendidly decorated.

- The N. Y. Independent says that the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher has just passed into his 86 h year. The burden of age begins to rest upon him heavily, though not until four-core years did he begin percep-tibly to less his normal activity of body or mind Heaull walks the streets, suffers no disease, but the infirmities of age, and exhibits obserful spirits, though at times a wandering mind. During the past Summer he visited many of his old friends, and coven of his ten surviving children. In May, he spent a few weeks with Dr. Brainard of Philadelphia. Returning, he passed several days at Orange, N. J., at the residence of Prof. Mason. Sherrly afterward he took a trip into New-Expland, revisiting the recess of his early achool days at Geilford, Ct , where he married his first wife in 1799. In New-Haven, Pres. Day and Prof. Sillings talked over with him the events of early college life.